Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 31.—[New Series. *TUESDAY, DECEMBER* 19, 1828. WHOLE NO. 211. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will e continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and he Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington.

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5½ miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White House,) is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 8, 1828.—6t07.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descrpitions. 200tf.

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE or two NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants, and can come well recommended Apply to

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, Nov. 7, 1828.—3t08.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Just published from the Salem, PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' *ALMANAC,*

FOR

1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful iastronomical calculations, time of holdng the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virture of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of LAND,

containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

LIKEWISE, his undivided interest, being one-third of a *Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract*, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Helton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, all very likely.

Eight Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, farming utensils, riding Chair and Harness, one Still and Tubs, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. JOHN C. BLUM, *Trustee.*

November, 10, 1828.—10t35.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Communicated to both Houses, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Twentieth Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favored us withhealthful seasons & abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquility within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands, and, in the fruition of all his favors, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him to his glory to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of our last session, have generally tended to the preservation of Peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other Great Powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Russi , nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them; nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress and termination will be signalized by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France, has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow citizens for depredations upon their property heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary Governments, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the United States at Paris encourage the expectation that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favorable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the North-Eastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the convention of 29th September 1827, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the Act of Congress p ssed at their last Session, in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imposts, and by Acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the U. States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow-citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessaries of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, frieght, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system, of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with twelve months' notice, at the option of either party.

A treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchanges of commerce, the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system, first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the United States, of the 6th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavorable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting to similar regulations of theirs operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden, and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States had been obtained; but as, in all the negociations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial States; and the United States in offering free trade and equal privileges to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system by which this whole hemisphere was bound has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her Government also had manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than has ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended by Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations both of Europe and America, and to hope that by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the nations upon whose Governments many of our fellow citizens have had long pending claims of indemnity for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given by his Danish Majesty that, at a period of more tranquility, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress, that the fulfilment of this hon. promise is now in progress: that a small portion of the claims has already been settled to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity and of benevolence which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nations of the South has been rather of approaching than of settled tranquility. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negotiated, but from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions and revolutionary changes in the Republics of Colombia and of Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a Peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, with Great Britain, was five millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy two dollars, and eighty-three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions six hundred and thirty three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty seven cents, which, with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year of twenty-four millions and ninety four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred and seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-three cents; and leave in the Treasury on the first of Janury next, the sum of five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured on importations from the first of January to the 30th of September was about twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue is five millions, leaving an aggreate for the year of nearly 28 mil. This is one million more than the estimate made last Dec. for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiences, was expected to produce an actual revenue of two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionally reduced. For of these twenty-four millions received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt bearing an interest of six per cent. a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest annually payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest during the current year exceed three millions of dolls; presenting an aggregate of more than 12 millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the first Jan. next will amount only to fifty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars, seventy-eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importations has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports should, by a small and only a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports; and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, that the harvests of all Europe have, in the late Summer and Autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdict upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labors of the husbandman, which, for several years, has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been often experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be forseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed, that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinquishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our acricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this

scarcity is in no respect attributable to us: That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good: That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own garners, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread, so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which come in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of G. Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States; it proscribes, with equal rigor, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue.—It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury—As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countrymen, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interests which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The United States of America, and the People of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous Nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and the Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were *unconstitutional*. The People of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthrophy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization.

As Independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell—as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require; as hunters to be indemnified by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honor and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labours for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbours, first commenced by the Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys, and works of public improvement; the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

In a third the report of the annual Board of Visiters at the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erecting on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last Session of Congress, for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added the appropriation of 259,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware River; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake—the Louisville and Portland the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, & the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys and Piers on the coast, and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that Institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and the duties of military life. It is the living armoury of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visiters, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual report from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Grecian Seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the War between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflicts of war upon the occean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American coast, and among the Islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favorable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shoals, and Reefs in those Seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second and perhaps a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress, of 3d March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanctions, stores of ship timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction to supply at future and distant days the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it yearly for the commercial as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charlestown and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and enquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed, but to be the more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the United States have been examined, and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein; at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport; and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared, and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report of the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to five years, since 1792 till this time, in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenue yielded by them, which, from sixty-seven thousand dollars, has swollen to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of miles of Post Roads, which, from five thousand six hundred and forty-two, have multiplied to one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-six.—While in the same period of time, the population of the Union has about thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly forty, and of the revenue, and of travelled miles, from twenty to twenty-five for one. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1812.

The expenditures of the Department, during the year which ended on the first of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of nearly eight hundred thousand miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters of the arrearages of preceding years.—While the correct principle seems to be, that the income levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

A Report from the Commissioner of public buildings in this City exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the humane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the Act of 20th May, 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this district, have been accomplished. The authority of further Legislation is now required for the removal to this tenement of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to atone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The Commissioners appointed conformably to the Act of 2d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, closed their labors on the 30th of August last, by awarding the claimants the sum of one million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighteen cents; leaving a balance of seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, which was distributed rateably amongst all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the Act.

The exhibits appended to the Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars. The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, limited, by the Act of 21st March last, to the fourth of July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention the regulation, disposal and preservation of this great national inheritance has by the People of the United States been intrusted.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The constitution requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the Session of Congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of the preceding enumerations, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under instructions from the Secretary of State. The preparation and transmission to the Marshals of those instructions, required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months, limited for the returns of the Marshals, was also found even then too short; and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented upon the returns. As they are to be made at the short session of Congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the first of August. The most favorable season would be the Spring.—On a review of the former enumerations, it will be found that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is still susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the Manufactures of the country. It was repeated at the last enumeration; but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contained much valuable information, and may, by some supplementary provision of the law, be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy, have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending those columns, in intervals of ten years, to the utmost boundaries of human life. The labor of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe, that much of the imperfections in the returns of the last & perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequateness of the compensations allowed to the Marshals and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the Session, tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 2d, 1828.

The lake Tchad, in Bornou, abounds in fish, which the natives have a curious way of catching. Some thirty or forty women go into the lake by single files, and forming a line at some distance in the water, fronting the land, for it is very shallow near the edges, absolutely charge the fish before them so close, that they are caught by the hand, or leap ashore.—*Denham's Africa.*

[This plan seems to have been adopted in destroying the shoal of black fish, in the State of Maine, as stated a week or two since.]

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1828.

President's Message.—We have excluded much other matter, to lay this interesting and able document before our readers entire; and as it is the last message of Mr. Adams, that circumstance alone, aside from its intrinsic merits, will, we doubt not, insure it an attentive perusal. Many good people have been led to believe, by the wilful misrepresentations in the Telegraph and other kindred prints throughout the country, that under the present Administration every thing was going wrong; that commerce was withering, the revenue falling off, and the country on the brink of ruin: let them now read this message, and see how grossly they have been imposed on. Mr. Adams has been displaced, because reform was necessary; and yet we see, that under his Administration the revenue has continued to flourish and improve, the public debt has been rapidly paid off, works of great public utility have been promoted, advantageous treaties have been made with various foreign powers and an honorable peace maintained with all. Can the greatest experience and the most exalted talents do better for the country than he has done? the thing is possible, certainly, but far from being probable. But can *inexperience*, unaided by great abilities, improve upon this state of things, and introduce a salutary reform, even where reform may be needed?—We will not say it *cannot*,—for so many strange events, which we scarcely believed possible, have crowded upon us lately, that we are hardly incredulous of any thing; but we do say that we firmly believe it *will not*. That attempts will be made to reform and improve, we have no doubt, because *reform* and *improvement* have been promised to the people, in the event of the exclusion of Mr. Adams; but the result will prove them useless, if not pernicious, as well as show that one cannot become a *Statesman* by intuition, any more than he can a lawyer or a physician, but that a course of study and experience is as indispensable in the one case as in the other. The people, however, have demanded a change, and their will is law. We bow to the will of the majority, as it is our duty to do; yet in doing so, we declare our firm belief in the integrity and ability of Mr. Adams. We believe that he has faithfully discharged the important public trusts committed to him, and contributed not a little to the promotion of the best interests of his country; and that for the injustice which has been done him, wantonly by some, and unwittingly by others, posterity will amply compensate him. May the administration of Gen. Jackson prove as honorable to him and as beneficial to his country as Mr. Adams' has been:—we wish him nothing worse; and his best friend, if he be candid and intelligent, can wish him nothing better.

The length of the President's message excludes our usual synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature. They are thus far, however, of little interest.

John Owen, Esq. of Bladen, was elected Governor of this State on the 6th inst. after six ballotings. The following shows the result of the different ballotings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Speight	50	56	80	89	89	92
Owen	43	49	71	89	92	96
Stokes	39	29	19			
Alston	26	19				
Mebane	23	24	11			
Scattering	6		4	5	2	2

Messrs. Alston, Stokes and Mebane were successively withdrawn on the second and third ballotings.

The Electoral College of North-Carolina assembled at Raleigh, on the 3d instant, and gave their votes, as a matter of course, for Andrew Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice-President. Alexander J. Lawrence, one of the Editors of the Star, was appointed Special Messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

Willie P. Mangum, Esq. is a candidate to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Ruffin, who has been appointed President of the State Bank, with a salary of 2500 dollars per annum.

The Vice-President of the United States arrived at this place on Wednesday last, and left here early the next morning, on his way to Washington.

We mentioned in our last, on the authority of a New-York paper, that Van Buren was elected Governor of that State by about 800 majority; but the fact is not so. He is indeed chosen Governor, but not by a *majority*. The following is a statement of the vote:

For Judge Thompson,	106. 415
Southwick,	33, 335
	139, 750
For Van Buren,	136, 795
	2, 955

Leaving a clear majority against him of 2,955. He has thus attained office against the wishes of a majority of his fellow-citizens; and solely by the dexterous use of a disgraceful excitement got up by a few unprincipled, and, upon their own admission, perjured wretches. But with him, the end justifies the means.

New-York Legislation.—The members of the N. York City Council have recently become quite pugnacious. In debating a very civil question, Alderman Sibill called Alderman Stevens "a liar," when the latter retorted by calling the former "a liar and a scoundrel;" and suiting the action to the word, immediately darted across the hall, seized Sibill by the collar, and struck him several blows in the face. Some of the more peaceable legislators of the good city of Gotham then interfered and separated the combatants, else "dreadful scenes might have ensued," and "deeds of eternal fame" been done. The wise men of Gotham then adjourned, to give time for the hot blood of the two worthy Aldermen to cool.

Domestic Manufactures.—The South-Carolina and Georgia Delegations appeared in their places in Congress clothed in Homespun. Such an opposition to the Tariff,—if that can be called an opposition to it, which is directly promoting its professed object,—is laudable and patriotic. It will be a thousand times more efficient in obviating the evils apprehended from the Tariff, than all their high-toned resolutions and threats of resistance.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia. Nov. 28.—By the arrival of the Julius Cæsar, at this port, from Liverpool, a Liverpool paper was received, of the 21st October. The state of the markets will be found below—they are favorable, as regards cotton. We have nothing by this arrival much more satisfactory from the seat of war, than was received by the way of New York, eight days since.

The report of the Russian defeat before Shumla, is amply confirmed.

Russia and Turkey.—The contents of the French papers of Wednesday are of considerable importance. The intelligence which they supply from the seat of war in the East, though neither derived from official authority, nor strengthened by precise dates and circumstances, confirms the general statements previously received of the repulse of the Russian Army before Shumla, and the disasters of its retreat towards the Danube. Indeed the absence of all official notices from the Russian commanders, sufficiently proves the certainty of the failure, and the extent of their losses.

Paris. Oct. 15.—We have received from Bucharest the following letter, dated the 26th of September.

"The news which we have just received from the theatre of war, confirms every thing which has been announced for this week past, respecting the movements of the Russian army before Shumla, and its retreat. The Russians, in order to cover the corps which were retiring, continued to occupy some intrenchments, but after having bravely defended them, they evacuated them; probably on learning that the Grand Vizier was marching by the road from Adrianople to the relief of Varna.

Hussein Bey had followed the remains of the army from Shumla on the road to Bazardjik, and detached another corps on the road to Silistria and Hirsowa, in order to take advantage of the late events before the first of those places, and threatened the communications of the Russians on the Danube. The Russian head-quarters were still at Bazardjik on the 19th inst. but the difficulties in saving the *materiel* of the army, in the midst of the general distress, were immense."

Other accounts from Augsburg, Frankfort, and Berlin, are still more disastrous; they represent the retreat of the Russians as rapid and disorderly. A convoy of hay had arrived, but had been immediately consumed: and as long as it lasted the horses of the cavalry and artillery were fed with flour, but even that resource is said to have failed; and the mortality among the horses was so great, that only four thousand mounted cavalry remained out of the whole army to protect its retreat.

Some accounts, indeed, go so far as to assert that the whole of Wittgenstein's army had disbanded itself.

We have no intelligence from Varna later than the 21st, but every body infers that it had not fallen at a much later period, because, if it had, the Russians would have been glad to have published it, as a kind of set off against the retreat of the army from before Shumla.

The success of his arms may naturally be supposed to have increased the pretensions of the Sultan. The Constantinople articles say that he will not listen to any overture for negotiation till the Russians have repassed the Danube and evacuated the Principalities.

The Turks have been successful in several sorties from Giurgevo, on the Danube. They evince a military skill which the Christain powers have hitherto been far from imputing to them; indeed, it is now said that there must be Christian officers among them.

The Turks, as well as the Egyptians, appear to be leaving the Morea. The Sultan seems determined to resist all exertions to procure his acknowledgment of Grecian independence.

Great hopes are entertained in England, that the Catholics will receive emancipation. It is said a bill to that effect has been laid before the Duke of Wellington, which he entirely approves, and thinks it will be acceptable to every fair dealing and reasonable Catholic and Protestant in England and Ireland, and it is his intention to support it.

All was tranquil in Lisbon on the 4th of October.

The complaint of the King of England is water in the chest—a disease of which his brother and sister died.

Liverpool Markets, Oct. 20.—The imports of Cotton this week were 6000 bags. The sales 36,000 bags, at an advance generally of 1-8d. per lb. on previous prices. 8000 Uplands, ordinary to good, 5 7-8 to 7¼d.; 9000 Alabams at 5 7-8 to 7; New Orleans, ordinray to fine, 6 7-8 to 8¼. About 1000 bags were taken on speculation. The markets have since been steady, but quiet, with limited demand, and to (Oct. 20) the sales were about 2000 bags at the previous rates.

The Army.—The report that General Scott has been stricken from the roll of the army, we are inclined to think without foundation. It is well understood by those conversant with army affairs, that the President has had, for some time past, the conduct of General Scott under consideration, and we are informed, that on Saturday last he made the following remark:—"Gen. Scott has left me *no alternative* but to dismiss. I *did* hope that he would have seen the necessity of yielding obedience to orders issued thro' the General-in-Chief, but he still continues his insubordination, and if I suffer it longer to pass unnoticed, it will be questioning the authority of Gen. Macomb."

We are inclined to the opinion that, although Gen. Scott is not yet dismissed, there can be but little doubt that he soon will be, as he has not only *refused* to obey the General-in-Chief, but has addressed a letter to the President declaring his intention *not to obey any order*, which does not emanate from the President of the United States!—*N. Y. Morning Cour.*

General Lafayette.—There must, we presume, be a mistake in the rumored intention of this venerable friend of the United States to visit this country in the course of the next month. We have, ourselves, seen recent letters from him which are silent as to any such intention; and the editor of the New York American has received letters from him of late date, which make no mention of such a purpose, and has conversed with gentlemen just arrived from France, who had lately seen the General, to whom he mentioned no such design.

Nat. Int.

An extraordinary and shocking attempt to murder, occurred yesterday about 1 o'clock, in the house No. 25 William-street, on the person of Mrs. Ursula Newman, who occupies the premises as a boarding house. It appears, as near as we could ascertain the circumstances, that Mrs. Newman, with her family of six children, moved from Philadelphia a few months since, by the advice of Richard Johnson, printer, an acquaintance of her family, who boarded with her, and has for some time occupied a part of the house as a printing office. About the time the boarders were assembling in the front dining room, while Mrs. Newman was in the back sitting room, with a young son and daughter, Johnson entered this apartment and discharged a pistol ball, which entered her right breast and lodged in her side. A gentleman rushed into the room just in time to save her from falling to the floor, and while engaged in placing her on a sofa, and despatching a messenger for a surgeon, Johnson reentered the room with another pistol, loaded with slugs, and, exclaiming, "*What, not dead?*" discharged it at her again. This shot hit and mangled her elbow so badly that it is thought if she survived the first, the amputation of her arm will be necessary. A daughter of Mrs. N. was also slightly wounded in the head by one of the slugs. The pistol exploded in firing, and shattered to pieces the hand of the wretch who fired it. Mrs. Newman was alive last evening, and some expectations were entertained that she might survive the wounds. It will naturally be asked why Johnson was permitted to fire the second time, but we can state that the persons present were paralized by the shocking result of the first, and probably supposed when he appeared again that he held the same pistol he had just discharged. Johnson, after a stout resistance, was secured and committed to prison. He is a man of respectable appearance, apparently about 30 to 35 years of age, is said to have come to this city about 4 years since from Richmond, Virginia, and to have hitherto sustained a fair character. The cause that led him to this horrid act, is unknown and cannot be conceived. An examination as to the circumstance, is to take place at the Police Office this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Newman, in her deplorable state, is almost a stranger in the city, with a young family dependant on her exertions for support.

N. Y Mer. Adv. 27th. ult.

The circumstances we gave yesterday relative to the late tragical affair in this neighborhood, were obtained, in part, from affidavits before the Police, and as far as they went, we believe they were correct. Other circumstances were connected with these, however, of such a nature, that we suspect, when the whole previous history is laid open, as it must be, the issue will be seen to be rather a judgment upon both the parties than cruelty upon one of them. Johnson is a young man, about 24 years of age, and naturally of fine appearance. The other party is between 40 and 50 years of age.

Ibid. 22d ult.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

More trouble with the South-western Indians.—A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago, from Miller county, brings information that the people of that section of the country are in a continual state of alarm, in consequence of the frequent report of hostile Indians being in their neighborhood. These reports, we are inclined to believe, are greatly exaggerated; but still they have created so much alarm among the people, that a large portion of the population of Miller county, south of Red River, (including the Jonesborough settlement, which is said to be entirely deserted,) have removed across the river, and are now residing on this side. The Shawnee and Delaware Indians who reside in that vicinity, and are friendly with their white neighbors, have come into the settlements, on this side of the river, for protection, and for the purpose of lending their aid, in case of an invasion by a hostile force. The only hostile act which we have heard of, since the murder of the two soldiers belonging to Fort Towson, some time since, is a report of the burning of a deserted village belonging to one of the friendly tribes.

Our informant was at Fort Towson on Sunday, the 19th inst. That post, he says, is in a very weak state, being garrisoned by only about 40 men. If an attack should be made on it by a few hundred Indians, it is not likely that it could hold out long without a reinforcement. In its present condition, and under existing circumstances, it will be less important to keep possession of it, than to afford protection to the citizens, in case of an attack. An augmentation of the force is considered indispensably necessary under the existing state of affairs in that quarter.

Col. Pierson, commanding the militia of Miller county, in an official despatch to Gov. Izard, under date of 2d inst. states, that he had just returned from an expedition which was undertaken for the purpose of making discoveries. On hearing the reports relative to Indians being seen in the neighborhood, he set out with 37 volunteers, and proceeded about 80 or 90 miles west of Fort Towson, to the spot where the attack was made on the Indians who killed the two soldiers. They could find no signs of Indians, except a few tracks, which they supposed to have been made by friendly Indians. He states further, that from information which he had received, there was but little doubt that the party of Indians who recently killed the two soldiers consisted of eleven—that seven of them were killed or mortally wounded in the attack which was made on them by the party of soldiers and citizens who went out in pursuit of them—that two more were subsequently killed by a small party of Cherokees—and that only two of the original party escaped to carry the news of their defeat to their village.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, December 4.

Cotton 8 60 a 8 85; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16½; flour 4½ a 6; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7½; molasses 37½ a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar; common, 10½ a 11 prime 11; a 12; salt 90; wheat 1 a 1 1 5. whiskey 30

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Columbia, Nov. 29.

Cotton, 8 a 9½; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25, Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½; Flour 5 a 6.

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Cheraw, Nov. 22.

Cotton, 8½ a 9; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4½ a 5; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

—

Camden, November 29.—Cotton, 9 a 9½.

☞ *No paper received from Camden last week.*

—

Charleston, Dec. 6.

Cotton 9½ a 10½; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn 50;—coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 8 a 8½.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ per cent. dis.

Private Entertainment,

FOR all those who are disposed to favor the widow and her fatherless children with their custom, on the road leading from Charlotte to Mason's Ferry, to the Old Nation Ford on the Catawba River, and to Camden, about a half mile south of the Court House in Charlotte, N. C. where William Standley formerly lived. She has a white man to see to both man and horse, by whom strict attention will be paid. Her tables will be furnished with such as the country will afford, and liquors provided; and the stables supplied with corn, fodder and hay. All those who are friends to the widow and her fatherless children, will do her a kindness by favoring her with their custom. She returns her humble and sincere thanks to all those who have already favored her with their custom.

ELIZABETH STANDLEY.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 4, 1828.—3t12.

Masonic.

THE 27th December, being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the Brethren of —— Lodge, in Concord. There will be, on the occasion, a Procession and a Dinner. Members of adjoining Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEX. H. MACREE, *Sec.*

NEGROES for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of January next, 12 or 15 likely NEGROES, men, women, and children.

E. M. KELLY.

December 19, 1828.—2t12p.

Notice.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 29th instant, his plantation, lying five miles north of Charlotte, containing 168 acres. Terms made known on the day of sale, on the premises.

JOHN C. GARRISON.

Dec. 12, 1828.—1w.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

☞ The subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the liberal encouragement which they have given his school, through this and the preceding year; and informs them that he expects to continue it next year, commencing on the first Monday of January. He expects to teach it in person, the first quarter, at least.

2t11. JESSE RANKIN.

Thos. Grier, senr's. Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thos. Grier, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who fail to attend to this notice, will find their accounts put in suit, as further indulgence cannot be granted.

THOS. J. GRIER,
ANDREW GRIER,
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

Mecklenburg, Dec. 4, 1828.—4t13.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr *vs.* The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to shew cause why the lands devised by the dec'ed, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

6t15.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs. Reuben Searsey, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Elizabeth, Samuel Lowrie, his wife Susanah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha Twitty, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse and Polly Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs of D. Miller, dec. reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

Issued this 1st, Nov. 1828.

3t10—pr. adv. $1 50.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs.

Joshua Souther, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Susanah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse, and Polly Boyse, the heirs at law of David Miller, deceased, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, and plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

Issued this 1st day of November, 1828.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3t10—pr. adv. $1 50.

Poetry.

SONG.—BY T. HOOD.

I love you—I love you—
I love that raven hair,
That all so wildy beaut ful
Floats on a neck so fair.
I love those flowing ringlets,
Their dark and brilliant hue,
I love the pur , bright dream read
In that mild eye of blue.

I love thee—I love thee—
For every charm of thine
Demands in burning accents
A tribute at thy shrine.
But 'tis not this bright witchery
That fires my heart alone;
I love those feelings of the soul
Which speak in every tone—
Which speak in every tone of thine,
Which beam in every look,
And there are few who ever read
A chaster, holier book.

I love you—I love you—
I love each winning grace
That sits upon thy coral lip
Or dimples in thy face.
I swear it by yon floating cloud
That specks yon azure sky,
This heart shall beat for you, until——
That cloud—*has floated by*!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE LONG DAY.

"What a very tedious, long day it has been!" exclaimed Jane Carly, as she languidly seated herself on the sofa, and drew her beautiful white hand over her face, to conceal a yawn she could not overcome.

"You are fatigued with your exertions, I presume," said her uncle Jacob, looking compassionately upon her. "Permit me to inquire what have been your employments during this long, tedious day?"

"Employments?" repeated the young lady, coloring. "O, for that matter, uncle, I cannot remember all I have done."

"But you can enumerate some things, no doubt. Have you walked, or rode, or read, or worked?"

"I detest walking, when the wind is so high, and the streets so dusty. Why, no lady of fashion would be seen abroad to-day, uncle," replied Jane with great vivacity.

"And so, of course, I may conclude you have neither walked nor rode," observed uncle Jacob, as he very composedly put on his spectacles, and surveyed his neice through them, with an air as deliberate as a fop levels his eye-glass at the theatre. Jane, however, shrunk more from her uncle's scrutiny, than she would have done from the fop's "Well, reading and working may be performed when the wind is high and the streets dusty."

Jane was silent, for reading came next in course, and she was too well acquainted with her uncle, to attempt to impose on him by pretending to have read books, which she knew only by their titles, or the reviews. Some young ladies may think Jane very conscientious. They see no harm in palming off a little of that smattering of knowledge, which they gain by mingling in society, as their own. Why could not Jane have named some book which the old gentleman never heard of, and then, if she did mistake names, misapply characters, and misquote sentiments, he would never have detected her? Many a young lady has thus rattled away, to her own great delight and fancied importance, when with those whom she deemed could not readily discover she was ignorant whether the authors she so familiarly named, wrote in prose or poetry, or whether the book she pretended so lately to have read, was a sermon or a song.

The truth is, Jane read nothing but novels, and, as she had, only one week previous, solemnly promised her uncle not to touch a work of fiction for a month, she did not dare to acknowledge she had passed the whole forenoon poring over "A Marriage in High Life." She would as soon have confessed she had spent the hours in planning when her own marriage was to be.

"Have you read Heber's Travels yet?" resumed uncle Jacob, attempting, by a question, to oblige his neice to converse.

"No—not all—not much," returned Jane, speaking very quick. "I am not interested in it, uncle. I always hated a diary. It looks so methodistic and mechanical. I think no author can be so particular, without having, in all his actions and speeches reference to the note book. Can thoughts be free, when one is subjected to the trammels of entering them on the diary, as regularly as a merchant would his accounts? I would not, for the universe, undertake to be thus particular; and I always pity the writers of such minute facts too much to enjoy the information their labors would otherwise afford me."

"But there is one care that frequently oppresses you, which the good bishop seldom, if ever, appears to have felt. He never had to endure a very tedious, long day," said uncle Jacob, smiling.

"Will keeping a diary always preserve us from ennui?" demanded Jane.

"The endeavor to have something worthy to record, would preserve us, my dear. The industrious and the studious, seldom complain of a *very tedious, long day.*"

"Now I shall hear that saying of mine for this whole season, I presume," replied the laughing girl, as she took her uncle's hand, and affectionately pressed it between both hers. "Yet I said it merely because I did not, at the moment, think of any observation more wise. I forgot how very circumspect is was necessary to be"——

"When conversing with your old fashioned friend," interrupted her uncle. "Well, well, I forgive you, and if I loved you less, I should be more indulgent to your little foibles. But, Jane, in this age of energy and improvement, nothing strikes me more unpleasantly, except gross vice, than to see young persons idle, and hear their listless complaints of the tediousness of time. I can very well believe, that the days must be tedious and long to those of your sex, excluded as you are from the business and bustle of the world, who have no literary resources. But now, when we men are willing, not only to allow you have talents, but even to encourage you to employ them, the woman who wastes her time in frivolous pursuits, or fashionable amusements,—and such people are those who oftenest complain of tedious, long days, —deserves to be despised and laughed at."—*Ladies' Magazine.*

"Behold the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

A careless reader would suppose that this text of scripture is an admonition to idleness. Nothing could be further from the intention of the speaker. His only object was to dissuade his hearers from that extravagant regard for the future which destroys all the happiness and postpones all the duties of the present. Who can be happy to-day, if he anticipate misery to-morrow? Who can perform the duties of to-day, if his mind be constantly occupied with the probable business or misfortunes of to-morrow? In this sense our text is of much practical importance. It is frequently and perhaps truly said, that we receive more pleasure in anticipation than in enjoyment. But is it not equally true, that one half of our miseries exist only in anticipation and half the rest are imagination? If we see our friends ill, we anticipate the worst, mourn over them as if they were already dead, and feel their loss a hundred times. If we are ill ourselves, we see death before us, and suffer many times the pangs of dissolution. We dread frosts, storms, wind, and thunder, which never come; or if they do, are entirely harmless. This is folly. It is much better to be like the lily of the field, rejoice and be glad in the sunshine of heaven, and feel the rains of adversity only when our heads are bowed down by the overwhelming load. Like the lily too, we should not remain bowed down forever, but raise our heads with increased brightness and joy, as soon as the storm of affliction has passed. Let us do our duty and enjoy with gratitude the smiles of heaven at the present moment, and feel "the ill which flesh is heir to" only when they overtake us.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

But there are many of us who endeavor to imitate the lily of the field in affected smiles and gaudy apparel, when the heart is wormwood. I have seen men and women too, smile on those whom they despised. I have seen poor humble mortals, surrounded by tinsel and glitter, look down with contempt on their fellow beings who were made of as bright and pure dust as themselves. Such is not the character of the lily. Arrayed in beauty more dazling than the robes of Solomon, it associates with the plainest herbs of the field, rejoices with them at the smiles of heaven, and mourns at its frowns. Take example from the beautiful but humble lily, ye who are proudly arrayed in the jewels of the south and silks of the east.—What cause have ye to arrogate to yourselves a superiority over your fellow beings? The lily's robes are all its own; but your jewels are wet with the tears of misery, and worms have labored and died for your covering. The worm has been murdered, the sheep has surrendered her fleece, the skin has been torn from the bleeding goat, to clothe in gaudy apparel a lump of clay, and yet the lily of the field, with beauties all its own, puts all your splendor to shame. The silkworm, the sheep and the goat, may be proud of the elegancies which they furnish; but why should man, the murderer and plunderer of all, exalt himself above his fellow mortals? Man, Woman, whoever thou art, look to the lily of the field and learn humility. Deck thyself with modesty, show thy superiority in the cultivation of thy reason, not in the splendor of robes which are not thy own, which are plundered from beings which were created as man's associates in the paradise of innocence.

A poor simple Highlander, who last week made his appearance at Stirling store, and purchased a cart of lime, met with an adventure sufficiently untoward and provoking, but fortunately nowise disastrous. Donald had no sooner got his cart well filled, than he turned his own and his horse's head to his dear Highland hills. He had not, however, got far beyond Stirling Bridge, when a short shower of rain came on. The lime began to smoke. Donald, supposing it to be nothing more than a whiff of mountain mist, proceeded on his way, regardless of the descending torrent; ever and anon bestowing a smart whack on the bony posteriors of his Rosinante, to quicken her pace. At length Donald became enveloped in a cloud; and, no longer able to see his way before him, he bethought him it was time to cast a look behind, and was not a little amazed to discover that the whole cause of annoyance proceeded from his cart of lime. It wa son fire—but how, was beyond his comprehension. He stopt his horse and stood still, in hopes that the rain would quench the intruding element. Remarking, to his own astonishment, that this was only adding fuel to the flame; he actually drove the cart to a stream at a short distance, and taking his spade, began busily to shove the water on the smoking load. This speedily brought Donald's difficulties to a crisis: for his steed, unaccustomed to the heat, which threatened to divest him of his tail, began now to exhibit tokens of open rebellion. Besides, seeing his cart was in danger of being burnt to a cinder, and not knowing but the horse might take it into his head to commence burning too, he was resolved the bewitched load and "puir beast and braw bit cart," should instantly be disunited. He accordingly unyoked the impatient animal, and immediately hurled the smoking lime into the stream, triumphantly exclaiming as the hissing mass yielded to the overpowering element; "the de'il's in her if she'll burn now." *Stirling Adv.*

ANECDOTE OF A MONKEY.

A droll story is related of one of these creatures, that had been long kept by Pere Carbossan, and was extremely attached to him. He followed him, if possible, wherever he went; and, one day escaping the father's attention, who was generally careful to confine him when he wished to get rid of his company, he slily attended him to church, and, mounting on the sounding-board above the pulpit, unperceived, he lay quietly till the service began. As soon as the preacher commenced the sacred ceremonies, Pug crept to the edge of the sounding-board overlooking his master, imitated every gesture with such a solemn air, and in so grotesque a manner, that the whole congregation was in a general titter. The father, insensible of the cause of such ill-timed levity, reproached his audience for their improper behaviour, when commencing the duties of Divine worship. The mimic, above his head, continued to imitate every gesture with the greatest archness. The people could not compose their countenances; but in spite of their utmost efforts, their risible muscles were set in motion again and again. The preacher now began to grow angry; and, in the warmth of his displeasure, redoubled his vociferations and his gestures; he thumped the pulpit with earnestness, raised his hands on high, and accompanied their motions with a corresponding nod of the head. The monkey repeated all these gestures with the most grotesque mockery; till at last, the congregation had no power over themselves, but burst into one loud and successive fit of laughter. The preacher stood aghast at the unaccountable disrespect, and would probably have left the church, had not one of his friends stepped up to him and pointed out the cause of this extraordinary behaviour. On looking up, it was with the greatest difficulty he could command his own countenance, and preserve the serious aspect of his sacred character, whilst the officers belonging to the church were employed in removing the comical intruder from his situation.

LUNACY CONTAGIOUS.

We observed, a little way back, Dr. Burrow's "Commentaries upon Insanity," upon the disposition of that malady to communicate itself by sympathy. It is universally admitted, indeed, that a proportion of individuals, if compelled to associate with persons in a state of derangement, would become mad in the course of a short time themselves; and there is as little doubt that many of the medical men, whose practice has been devoted nearly altogether to cases of lunacy, have gradually undergone a change in their habits and demeanor very nearly approaching, at times, to mental alienation. A singular instance of this fact presented itself only a few weeks since to a foreigner of some distinction, who was desirous of seeing the interior of a lunatic asylum. He visited (by permission) an establishment of considerable eminence, and was a good deal interested by what was shown to him, though something uneasy at finding himself occasionally almost left alone by the officer who attended him, among a number of persons who walked about perfectly at liberty, but who were, nevertheless, as he was assured, in a state, many of them, of incurable insanity. One man was described as religiously mad, a second as melancholy; a third, who had been confined seven years, could not be convinced that he was not a hair dresser; but all walked about the passages and avenues of the building, and conversed with the keeper, occasionally, apparently with reason and good sense. At length, as they were passing through one of the lower halls, a man of very singular aspect and manner came up and spoke to the attendant—he was a little man, very spare in figure, dressed in black clothes, and he spoke with great rapidity and gesticulation; he talked for some moments, laughing repeatedly, and, at parting, shook hands repeatedly with the superintendant.—"What is the matter with that man, now?" asked the visiter, who had been struck by the oddity of the person's demeanor, and concluded of course, that he was a patient. "Him?" was the reply—"Why, that is our house apothecary!"

Unshipping a Dog's Rudder.—A veteran tar who had served under the late lord Vincent many yeras in the capacity of boatswain, on getting past exertion, was appointed by the latter in grateful memory of his former conduct, a kind of sub-gardener, at his villa. Jack had not long been in possession of his new post, when he perceived every morning, on walking over the gardens, that several of the beds were pawed about and the borders destroyed, indicating by their marks, the stealthy visits of some canine wanderer.—Jack immediately communicated the news to his Lordship, who concurred with him in his opinion as to the cause, and advised him to go to the garden a few hours earlier some morning, and give the intruder a warm welcome. Jack accordingly did so—hiding himself in the shrubbery, he soon espied a long lean dog spring upon the garden wall and jumping into the grounds began running about and exploring with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a strawberry bed. Jack watched for an opportunity, and at the moment the dog burrowed his head out of sight in the earth, the tar stole behind with a spade, and at a blow struck off the end of his tail; the dog sprung over the garden wall again yelping. Some time after, when his Lordship came into the garden, Jack accosted him, "All right, your honor, we were boarded by a dog sure enough, of a long, sharp, sailing build, rather white about the bows, and dark in the midship." "And what did you do to him, Jack?" "I prevented his finding his way here any more." "You did not kill him, Jack?"—"Oh, no, please your honor, I laid by upon my look out there in the shrubbery, and when I see him douse his bows into the strawberry bed, I dropped softly astern and with this here tool, unshipped his rudder, you see, that's all." *London Standard.*

A spirited Parson.—A clergyman having a quarrel with a neighbouring gentleman, who insulted him, and at last told him, 'Doctor, your gown is your protection,'—replied, 'Though it may be mine, it shall not be yours;' and immediately pulled it off, and threshed the aggressor.

The Synod of Albany embraces 213 ministers, 19 licentiates, 32 candidates, 195 churches, 19,184 communicants.

SUNSET ON THE ALPS.

At the height of 1,422 toises above the level of the sea, the beauty of the evening and the magnificence of the scenery which the setting sun presented, condoled me for the bad weather which I had experienced. The vapors of the night, which like fine gauze moderated the splendor of the sun, half concealed the extent which we had under our feet, while it formed a girdle of the finest purple, embracing all the western part of the horizon. On the other hand, towards the east, the snows at the base of Mont Blanc, tinged with the purple light, exhibited the most magnificent and singular spectacle. In proportion as the vapor fell, on account of its condensation, this girdle bacame narrower and more coloured; it appeared, in fine, of a blood red, and at the same instant, the small clouds which were rising above this cordon, emitted a light of greater vivacity, so as to appear like stars or fiery meteors. I returned thither when night was entirely shut in; the sky was then perfectly clear but destitute of every kind of scintillation, and shed on the summits of the mountains, a light extremely feeble and pale, though sufficient to distinguish their distances. The calm and profound silence which prevailed in the vast extent, raised the imagination still higher, and inspired a sort of terror. I thought I had survived the universe, and saw the ruins under my feet. Yet, sad as such reflections really are, they possess an attractive interest which it is difficult to resist. I turned most frequently towards the obscure solitude which was on the side of Mont Blanc where the snow gives a clear phosphorescent-like light, and imparted still the idea of motion and life, but the keenness of the air on this insulated peak soon forced me to my cabin.

The following article is extracted from a work entitled "Essays on Hypochondriacal and other Nervous Affections," by Dr. Reid.

OCCUPATION.

Men often destroy health by taking too much care of it. The maker of a watch will tell you that there is no way more certain of injuring it, than the constantly meddling with its machinery.

There are petit-maitres with regard to health as well as dress. Both are almost constantly employed in examining themselves; the one from an anxiety to know whether every thing about him, the other, whether every thing within him, is exactly as it should be. Each of these characters is, to a certain degree, an object of pity.

To be always considering "*what we should eat, and what we should drink, and wherewithal we should be clothed,*" in order to avoid the approach of disease, is the most likely means of provoking its attack. A man who is continually feeling his pulse, is never likely to have a good one. If he swallow his food from the same motive as he does his physic, it will neither be enjoyed nor digested so well as if he eat in obedience to the dictate of an unsophisticated and uncalculating appetite. The hypochondriac who is in the habit of weighing his meals, will generally find that they lie heavy on his stomach. If he take a walk or a ride, with no other view than to pick up health, he will seldom meet with it on the road. If he enter into company, not from any social sympathy or relish for interchange of thought, but merely because company is prescribed for his disease, he will only be more deeply impressed, by that cheerfulness in which he cannot compel himself to participate; and will gladly relapse into his darling solitude, where he may indulge his melancholy without risk of interruption or disturbance. "The countenance of a friend doeth good like medicine," but not if we look upon it merely with a view to it its medicinal operation.

The constitutional or inveterate hypochondriac is apt to view every thing only in the relation which it may bear to his malady. In the rich and diversified storehouse of nature he sees merely a vast laboratory of poisons and anitidotes. He is almost daily employed either in the search after, or trial of, remedies for a disease which is often to be cured only by striving to forget it.

But even if such a plan of life were really calculated to lengthen the catalogue of our days, it would still be equally wretched and degrading to the dignity of our nature. Nothing, surely, can be more idle and absurd than to waste the whole of our being in endeavors to preserve it; to neglect the purpose, in order to protract the period, of our existence.

Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas. Juvenal.